

## STR

- STRESS**. *n. f.* [prece, Saxon, violence; or from *disstress*.]  
 1. Importance; important part.  
 A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better. *L'Estrange*.  
 The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous flock of children. *L'Estrange*.  
 This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient. *Locke*.  
 Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it. *Atterbury*.  
 2. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.  
 By *stress* of weather driv'n,  
 At last they landed. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*.  
**TO STRESS**. *v. a.* [Evidently from *disstress*.] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.  
 Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight  
 Of this sad realm. *Fairy Queen*.  
**TO STRETCH**. *v. a.* [repeccan, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.]  
 1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.  
 The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land. *Jf. viii. 8.*  
*Stretch* thine hand unto the poor. *Ecclus vii. 32.*  
 Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. *Ex. vii. 19.*  
 2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.  
 3. To expand; to display.  
 Leviathan on the deep.  
*Stretch'd* like a promontory, sleeps. *Milton*.  
 What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power?  
 4. To strain to the utmost.  
 This kiss, if it durst speak,  
 Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air. *Shak. K. Lear*.  
 5. To make tense.  
 So the *stretch'd* cord the slack'd dancer tries. *Smith*.  
 6. To carry by violence farther than is right: as, to *stretch* a text.  
**TO STRETCH**. *v. n.*  
 1. To be extended.  
 Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance *stretch* unto it.  
 A third is like the former: a fourth? start eye!  
 What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*  
 This to rich Oshir's rising morn is known,  
 And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone. *Cowley*.  
 Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton*.  
 2. To bear extension without rupture.  
 The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle*.  
 3. To fall beyond the truth.  
 What an alloy do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*? *Gov. Tongue*.  
**STRETCH**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.  
 At all her *stretch* her little wings the spread,  
 And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:  
 Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove  
 To print a kiss. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon*.  
 Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation*.  
 2. Force of body extended.  
 He thought to swim the stormy main,  
 By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 3. Effort; struggle: from the act of ruining.  
 Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange*.  
 Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the South, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison*.  
 4. Utmost extent of meaning.  
 Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury*.  
 5. Utmost reach of power.  
 This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,  
 And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain. *Granville*.  
**STRETCHER**. *n. f.* [from *stretch*.]  
 1. Any thing used for extension.  
 Tooth in the *stretching* course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Moxon*.  
 2. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.  
 This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,  
 They tug at ev'ry oar, and ev'ry *stretcher* bends. *Dryden*.  
**TO STREW**. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *strew*, and I have followed custom; but *stinner* likewise proposes *strew*, and *Junius* writes *strew*. Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan*, Gothic; *stroyen*, Dutch; *strepian*, Sax. *strawen*, German; *strier*, Danish. Perhaps *strew* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation.]  
 1. To spread by being scattered.  
 The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,  
 Did never whiter shew. *Spenser*.  
 2. To scatter loosely.  
 Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain?  
 The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain. *Pope*.  
 2. To spread by scattering.  
 I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid,  
 And not have *strew'd* thy grave. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.  
 Here he tears of perfect moan,  
 Went for thee in Helicon;  
 And some flowers and some bays,  
 For thy herle, to *strew* the ways. *Milton*.  
 3. To scatter loosely.  
 The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *strewed* it upon the water, and made Israel drink of it. *Ex.*  
 With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,  
 Whom ev'n the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,  
 And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden*.  
**STREWMENT**. *n. f.* [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration.  
 Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,  
 Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;  
 Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,  
 Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home  
 Of bell and burial. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.  
**STRIFE**. *n. f.* [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.  
 The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *strife*, than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation. *Boyle*.  
**STRIFE**. *n. f.* [from *strie*, Latin; *stria*, French.] Formed *STRIFED*.  
 These effluvia fly by *strifed* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *strife* particles finding no fit pores for their passages, but only in this direction. *Ray*.  
 Crystals, when incorporated with the fibrous tales, shew, if broke, a *strifed* or fibrous texture, like those tales. *Hist. Nat.*  
**STRIFURE**. *n. f.* [from *strie*, Latin; *stria*, French.] Disposition of *strife*.  
 Parts of tuberculous humours shew several varieties in the crusts, *strifures*, and texture of the body. *Woodward*.  
**STRICK**. *n. f.* [Gaelic; *stria*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen.  
 The ill fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,  
 The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of doleful dire,  
 The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,  
 The rufel *strick*, still waiting on the bier. *Fairy Queen*.  
**STRICKEN**. The ancient participle of *strike*.  
 The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney*.  
 That shall I shew, as sure as hound  
 The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *P. S.*  
 Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age. *Gen.*  
 With blindness were these *stricken*. *Wisl. xix. 17.*  
 Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy touching certain arms, were appointed to run some courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the mouth at the first course. *Bacon*.  
 Though the earl of Ulster was of greater power than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far *stricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *De Witt*.  
**STRICKLE**, or *Stricklefs*, or *Strichel*. *n. f.* That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel. *Ainsworth*.  
**STRICT**. *adj.* [from *stria*, Latin.]  
 1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.  
 Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,  
 Not keeping *strictest* watch. *Milton*.  
 As legions in the field their front display,  
 To try the fortune of some doubtful day,  
 And move to meet their foes with sober pace,  
*Strid* to their figure, though in wider space. *Dryden*.  
 He checks the bold design;  
 And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,  
 As if the Steadyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope*.  
 2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.  
 Implore her, in my voice, that the make friends  
 To the *strict* deputy. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure*.  
 Thy will  
 By nature free, not over-ru'd by fate  
 Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.  
 If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their love. *Locke*.  
 Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;  
 On ev'ry altar laid the incense due. *Prior*.  
 3. Confined; not extensive.  
 As they took the compass of their commission *strict* or larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate. *Hooker*.  
 4. Close; tight.  
 The god, with speedy pace,  
 Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. *Dryden*.  
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 The fatal neck performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbutnot*.  
 5. Tense; not relaxed.  
 We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbutnot*.  
**STRICTLY**. *adv.* [from *strict*.]  
 1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.  
 The other parts being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Barnet*.  
 Charge him *strictly*  
 Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. *Dryden*.  
 2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.  
 In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon*.  
 God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconsistency with his goodness inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
 A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topic that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift*.  
 3. Closely; with tenderness.  
**STRICTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *strict*.]  
 1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.  
 I could not regard too much or distrust too little to men, that preceded singular piety and religious *strictness*. *K. Charles*.  
 Such of them as were not concealed connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden*.  
 Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South*.  
 Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers*.  
 2. Severity; rigour.  
 These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
 3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.  
**STRICTURE**. *n. f.* [from *stria*, Latin; *stria*, French.]  
 1. A stroke; a touch.  
 The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which had made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale*.  
 2. Contraction; closure by contraction.  
 As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbutnot*.  
 3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.  
**STRIDE**. *n. f.* [repeccan, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.  
 I'll speak between the change of man and boy,  
 With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps  
 Into a manly *stride*. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice*.  
 The monster moved on with horrid *strides*. *Milton*.  
 Her voice theatrically loud,  
 And masculine her *stride*. *Swift*.  
**TO STRIDE**. *v. n.* preter. *I strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]  
 1. To walk with long steps.  
 Mars in the middle of the shining shield  
 Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden*.  
 To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,  
 The brethren cry'd, and instant *stride* away. *Pope*.  
 2. To stand with the legs far from each other.  
**TO STRIDE**. *v. a.* To pass by a step.  
 See him *stride*  
 Valties wide. *Arbutnot*.  
**STRIDULOUS**. *adj.* [from *stria*, Latin.] Making a small noise.  
 It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a diversion of parts. *Brown*.  
**STRIFE**. *n. f.* [from *strie*.]  
 1. Contentious; contest; discord.  
 I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judge. xii. 2.*  
 Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Phil. i. 15.*  
 He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*  
 These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above  
 Betwixt the god of war and queen of love.  
 She granting first, had right of time to plead;  
 But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden*.  
 2. Opposition of nature or appearance; contrariety; contrast.  
 Artificial *strife*  
 Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakespeare*.  
 How passion's well accorded *strife*  
 Makes all the harmony of life. *Johnson*.  
**STRIFEFUL**. *adj.* [from *strie* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.  
 Th' ape was *strife*ful and ambitious,  
 And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Hubbard's Tale*.  
 I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strife*ful heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine*.  
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- STRIGMENT**. *n. f.* [from *stria*, Latin; *stria*, French.]  
 Scraping; recreation.  
 Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
**TO STRIKE**. *v. a.* preter. *I struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*. [repeccan, Saxon; *sticken*, German; *ad-styria*, Icelandic; *sticker*, Danish.]  
 1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.  
 He at Philippi kept  
 His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*  
 The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
 We will deliver you the cause,  
 Why I, that did love Caesar when I *struck* him,  
 Proceeded thus. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar*.  
 I must  
 But wail his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shak. Macb.*  
 2. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.  
 The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Ex. xii. 7.*  
 3. To notify by the found of a hammer on a bell.  
 The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shaksp.*  
 A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Collier of Friendship*.  
 4. To stamp; to impress.  
 The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke*.  
 5. To punish; to afflict.  
 To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Prov. xvii. 26.*  
 6. To contract; to lower; to vane. It is only used in the phrases *to strike sail*, or *to strike a flag*.  
 How many nobles then would hold their places,  
 That must *strike sail* to spirits of vile sort! *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
 To this all differing passions and interests should *strike sail*, and like swelling streams, running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple*.  
 They *strike sail* where they know they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden*.  
 Now, did I not so near my labours end,  
*Strike sail*, and halt'n'ing to the harbour tend,  
 My long to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden*.  
 7. To alarm; to put into emotion.  
 The rest, *struck* with horror stood,  
 To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller*.  
 Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,  
*Struck* not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden*.  
 His virtues render our assembly awful,  
 They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addison*.  
 Didst thou but view him right, should'st see him black  
 With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes  
 That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Addison*.  
 We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, reserved, an affable or a good natured man. *Addison*.  
 Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterbury*.  
 Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,  
 Born where heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate;  
 In life's low vale, the foil the virtues like;  
 They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope*.  
 8. [From *stria*, Latin.] To make a bargain.  
 Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again  
 The sacred names of fops and beaux profane:  
*Strike* up the bargain quickly; for I swear,  
 As times go now, he offers very fair.  
 I come to offer peace; to reconcile  
 Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues  
 With Vanoc. *A. Philippi's Briton*.  
 9. To produce by a sudden action.  
 The court paved, *strieth* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon*.  
 Waving wide her myrtle wand,  
 She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land. *Milton*.  
 Take my caduceus!  
 With this the infernal ghosts I can command,  
 And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand. *Dryden*.  
 10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.  
 When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding; it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shaksp.*  
*Strike* her young bones,  
 Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shakespeare*.  
 He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget  
 The precious treasure of his eye-light lost. *Shakespeare*.  
 So ceas'd the rival crew, when Furcell came,  
 They sung no more, or only sung his fame;  
*Struck* dumb, they all admitt'd. *Dryden*.  
 Humility disarms envy, and *strikes* it dead. *Collier*.  
 Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,  
 But hold him up in life. *Addison's Cat.*  
 11. To